ISMAIL J. RAMSEY (CABN 189820) United States Attorney 2 MARTHA BOERSCH (CABN 126569) Chief, Criminal Division 3 MICHAEL G. LAGRAMA (CABN 252734) Assistant United States Attorney 5 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36055 San Francisco, California 94102-3495 6 Telephone: (415) 436-436-7241 FAX: (415) 436-7234 7 Michael.Lagrama@usdoj.gov 8 Attorneys for United States of America 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 11 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION 12 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CASE NO. 4:23-cr-00208-JSW 14 Plaintiff, UNITED STATES' SENTENCING MEMORANDUM 15 v. Sentencing Date: February 11, 2025 16 EIVAND MANUEL LOPEZ, Sentencing Time: 1:00 p.m. 17 Defendant. 18

I. INTRODUCTION

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Defendant Eivand Manuel Lopez was indicted on one count of Receipt of Child Pornography in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(a)(2), (b). The defendant pled guilty to that single count in the Indictment and is now before the Court for sentencing. Based on the particular facts in this case, the United States concurs with Probation's recommendation that the defendant be sentenced to 84 months followed by 10 years on supervised release. This sentence is sufficient but not greater than necessary to achieve the sentencing objectives in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). The defendant's receipt of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) from the victim in this case is a serious criminal offense and inexcusable and has likely had a long-lasting detrimental impact on the victim. Additionally, the defendant's act of downloading and possessing large quantities of CSAM revictimizes and retraumatizes the children who

were raped and sexually abused as depicted in the CSAM. However, the defendant was between 19 and 20 years old when he committed these acts, the defendant and the victim (who was between 16 and 17 years old during the same period) were relatively close in age at the time of the offense, and the defendant does not have any prior criminal record. The defendant has also taken responsibility for his criminal acts and has participated in individual and group counseling. Through continued rehabilitative counseling, the defendant may be able diminish or dispel his sexual attraction to minors or, at least, learn to never act on those feelings. Therefore, in accordance with the sentencing objectives in section 3553(a), the defendant should be sentenced to 84 months followed by 10 years on supervised release and be ordered to forfeit the electronic devices listed in the plea agreement. The Court should also order that the defendant pay restitution in an amount to be determined at a later date, as well as a \$100 mandatory special assessment.

II. <u>BACKGROUND</u>

A. Circumstances of the Offense

Between June 2, 2022 and January 5, 2023, starting when the defendant was 19 years old, he used his cell phone to engage in Snapchat message communications with a minor, a male, who was then 16 to 17 years old. The defendant knew that the male with whom he was communicating was a minor. During his Snapchat communications with the minor, on at least two occasions, the defendant received short videos from the minor that depicted the minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct. Specifically, on September 25, 2022, via Snapchat, the defendant knowingly received from the minor a video (approximately 10 seconds in length) that depicted the minor stroking his penis and masturbating. Also, on October 25, 2022, the defendant knowingly received from the minor a video (approximately 8 seconds in length) that depicted the minor manually penetrating his anus with his finger. The defendant had another cell phone that contained over 600 images, including video files, of images depicting minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct.

¹ The factual assertions in this brief are based on the confidential Presentence Investigation Report.

B. Procedural History

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On January 12, 2023, in the Northern District of California, the defendant was indicated on one count of Receipt of Child Pornography in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(a)(2), (b). The Indictment contains a forfeiture allegation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2253(a). On August 13, 2024, the defendant pled guilty to the single count in the Indictment.

C. Sentencing Guidelines Calculation

The parties and Probation agree on the following advisory Guidelines calculation:

a.	Base Offense Level, U.S.S.G. §20	$G_{2,2}(a)(2)$	22
u.	Base Offense Level, C.B.B.G. 320	32.2(u)(2)	

- b. Specific offense characteristics under U.S.S.G. Ch. 2
 - 1) §2G2.2(a)(2) (defendant's conduct was limited to receipt of material involving sexual exploitation and the defendant did not intend to traffic in or distribute the material)

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- 2) §2G2.2(b)(2) (material involved a prepubescent minor or a minor who had not attained the age of 12)
- 3) §2G2.2(b)(4) (offense involved materials that portrays the sexual abuse or exploitation of an infant or toddler)
- 4) §2G2.2(b)(5) (defendant engaged in a pattern of activity +5 involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor)
- 5) §2G2.2(b)(6) (involved use of a computer or interactive computer service) +2
- 6) §2G2.2(b)(7)(D) (involved 600 or more images) +5
- b. Acceptance of Responsibility, U.S.S.G. §§ 3E1.1(a), (b)
- c. Final adjusted offense level 35

Probation also determined that the defendant has zero criminal history points (Criminal History Category I) and is subject to a Guidelines sentencing range of 168 to 210 months. Probation recommends that the defendant be sentenced to 84 months followed by 10 years on supervised release, and the United States concurs with this recommendation based on the particular facts in this case.

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III. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

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A. Legal Standards

The Court should impose a sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary to reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, and provide just punishment; to afford adequate deterrence; to protect the public; and to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment. *United States v. Carty*, 520 F.3d 984, 991 (9th Cir. 2008); *see also* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). The Court should begin the process of determining an appropriate sentence by calculating the correct sentencing range under the advisory Guidelines. *Id*.

After determining the appropriate advisory Guidelines calculation, the Court should then evaluate the sentence for substantive reasonableness considering the factors set out in Section 3553(a). *Carty*, 520 F.3d at 991-93. Under Section 3553(a), in arriving at the appropriate sentence for the defendant, the Court should consider these factors applicable to this case, among others:

- (1) The nature and circumstances of the offenses and the history and characteristics of the defendant;
- (2) The need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense;
- (3) The need for the sentence imposed to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct;
- (4) The need for the sentence imposed to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and
- (5) The need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct.

B. Sentencing Recommendation by the United States

The United States recommends that the Court impose on the defendant a sentence of 84 months followed by 10 years on supervised release and order him to forfeit the electronic devices listed in the plea agreement.

1. Nature and circumstances of the defendant's offense and his history and characteristics

a. Aggravating Factors

The defendant's receipt of CSAM from a then teenage boy constitutes a serious criminal offense.

On at least two separate occasions in September and October 2022, the defendant solicited CSAM from

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the victim, respectively, asking the victim to "[s]how me your naughty boy parts," and telling the victim, "I love your underage cock and boy pussy." PSR at 6-7. In turn, the victim sent the defendant short videos of himself engaged in sexually explicit conduct with his genitals and buttocks in full view, among other CSAM that the victim sent to the defendant during the period they communicated. This case did not just involve the defendant's receipt of CSAM. In their Snapchat conversations, the defendant and the victim also explicitly discussed the sexual acts they would engage in should they meet up in person. Further, during his Snapchat conversations with the victim, the defendant expressed the view that adults and minors should be able to have "consensual" sex, and the defendant even attempted to help the victim post CSAM on Twitter. PSR at 6 ("Nothing wrong with giving sex with a minor that's consensual sex"); PSR at 7 (". . . if only we were back in the 70s where no one had an issue with minors and adults fucking"). Thus, the defendant's conduct and viewpoint are not only reprehensible and dangerous, but his actions here have likely traumatized the victim and the victim's family.

Additionally, the defendant admitted that he is sexually attracted to "both pubescent and prepubescent males and females." PSR 27. Acting on his deviant sexual attraction, the defendant possessed voluminous amounts of CSAM images and videos, some of which depicted infants, toddlers, bestiality, and sadistic and masochistic conduct. For instance, the defendant had at least 72 CSAM image files and 3,816 CSAM videos saved on one of his cell phones. By downloading and possessing such CSAM, the defendant has promoted the proliferation of child rape or the horrific sexual abuse of minors, including infants. Descriptions of some of the videos are graphic and disturbing. PSR at 8. Those videos show the sexual abuse and/or rape of infants and children as young as 4 and 5, and include bestiality involving a teenage boy, among other things. *Id*.

As painfully, yet articulately, expressed by the many victims in the CSAM images and videos possessed by the defendant, his actions have retraumatized them. The videos depict evil and unspeakable acts inflicted on the victims, as selfish and evil-hearted adults stole the victims' innocence, betrayed their trust, and shattered their lives in incalculable ways. The child rapists preyed upon the victims who were vulnerable children at the time, inflicting long-lasting, if not life-long, trauma on those victims. In fact, the victims' torment continues each time the images and videos documenting their sexual abuse are downloaded and viewed by pedophiles and sexual deviants, such as the defendant, for

sexual pleasure. Therefore, the defendant's sexual attraction to minors and his act of possessing voluminous amounts of CSAM render him a public safety risk.

Further, the defendant has exhibited other concerning behavior. When they were both minors, the defendant and his younger male cousin engaged in sexual acts. PSR at 8. This started when the defendant was 9 or 10, and his younger cousin was 5 or 6 years old. The two stopped engaging in sexual acts when the defendant was 17, and the younger cousin was 13. Such sexual acts over a period of about 7 years is not normal among children, much less between cousins.

Finally, the defendant admitted that he received sexually explicit images from other minors he conversed with online, and the evidence indicates that the defendant may have paid for some of those images. PSR at 8. For example, the defendant admitted receiving sexually explicit images from two females who were between the ages of 14 and 17, and from an additional four to six other minors whom he conversed with on Twitter. *Id.* Therefore, aside from his receipt of CSAM from the victim in this case and his possession of voluminous CSAM images and videos, the defendant has engaged in other troubling sexual behavior.

b. Mitigating Factors

There are, however, mitigating factors in the defendant's case. Although the defendant discussed engaging in sexual acts with the victim in this case, they never actually met up in person. Also, while the defendant's actions are inexcusable, the defendant's relatively young age, 19 to 20 years old, at the time of his offenses, is a mitigating factor. Further, the defendant and the victim were relatively close in age—the defendant was 19 to 20 and the victim was 16 to 17 during the relevant period.

At the time of his offense in 2022, the defendant was also isolated and depressed. He was dealing with the recent death of his mother, with whom he was particularly close. The defendant's mother suffered from medical issues, and the defendant dropped out of high school to help care for her, to take her to doctor's appointments, and to serve as a Spanish language interpreter for her. The defendant did not know his biological father, who left their family when the defendant was born. PSR at 24. The defendant met his biological father shortly before his mother's death. *Id.* While the defendant had a stepfather, the defendant claims that his stepfather fondled him sometime before his mother's death.

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In addition, the defendant has no prior criminal convictions, and no violent criminal history. This is his first sexual offense. The defendant has also been gainfully employed, working at 99 Ranch Market for the past two years while providing financial support to family members. Aside from maintaining his employment while on pretrial release, the defendant has attended individual and group counseling sessions for sexual offenders. The defendant has appeared at all his court hearings and has generally complied with his pretrial release conditions, indicating that he has respect for the law.

Further, the defendant has taken responsibility for his conduct by pleading guilty and expressed remorse and a desire to continue treatment. Finally, it appears that the defendant suffers from mental health issues, which may have impaired his decision-making. He was diagnosed with major depressive disorder and may also suffer from schizoaffective disorder. Given his mental health issues, the defendant has exhibited symptoms such as hopelessness, self-isolation, suicidal ideation, and auditory hallucinations. Thus, if the defendant receives treatment for his mental health condition and continues to receive other rehabilitative counseling, he may be able to eliminate or diminish his sexual attraction to minors or, at least, refrain from acting on such attraction.

Accordingly, given the circumstances of his offense and history and characteristics, the defendant should receive a sentence of 84 months.

2. Need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense

An 84-month sentence also reflects the seriousness of the defendant's offense and promotes respect for the law. Further, an 84-month sentence constitutes just punishment by ensuring that the defendant is held accountable for receiving and possessing a large amount of CSAM.

3. Need for the sentence to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct

Imposing an 84-month custodial sentence on the defendant also promotes specific deterrence because this 7-year sentence will likely deter the defendant from reoffending. It also promotes general deterrence because it sends a message to sex offenders that they will face a significant custodial sentence if caught and prosecuted for sex crimes against minors.

4. The need for the sentence imposed to protect the public from further crimes by the defendant

An 84-month custodial sentence is, moreover, warranted to protect the public from further crimes by the defendant as it will ensure that, for a significant period, he is not in the community where he could be acting on his sexual attraction to minors.

C. Restitution

Restitution for victims of child pornography offenses is mandatory under 18 U.S.C. § 2259. Victims are statutorily entitled to restitution under the provisions of the Mandatory Victim Restitution Act of 1996; the Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018; and the Mandatory Restitution for Sexual Exploitation of Children Act of 1994. Specifically, in child pornography trafficking cases—which is defined to include offenses under 18 U.S.C. § 2252—the Court shall determine the full amount of the victim's losses that were incurred or are reasonably projected to be incurred by the victim as a result of the defendant's crime, and then "order restitution in an amount that reflects the defendant's relative role in the causal process that underlies the victim's losses, but which is no less than \$3,000." 18 U.S.C. § 2259(b)(2). To the extent there is a dispute about the correct amount of restitution, it is the government's burden to demonstrate the amount of the loss to the victim by a preponderance of the evidence. *See United States v. Waknine*, 543 F.3d 546, 556 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing 18 U.S.C. § 3664(e)).

At the time of the PSR, the government had received restitution requests from 12 victims, totaling \$89,500—more requests have been received since then. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(d)(5), undersigned counsel for the government informs the Court that the victims' losses are not fully ascertainable 10 days prior to sentencing, and requests that the Court set a hearing date for the final determination of the claims within 90 days of the sentencing hearing if the parties are unable to reach a stipulated resolution.

CONCLUSION

With full consideration of all the sentencing factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), the United States respectfully requests that the Court sentence the defendant to 84 months followed by 10 years on supervised release and order him to forfeit the electronic devices listed in the plea agreement.

DATED: February 4, 2025 Respectfully submitted,

ISMAIL J. RAMSEY United States Attorney

/s/ Michael G. Lagrama MICHAEL G. LAGRAMA Assistant United States Attorney